

TEMPE

Frank W. Griffen, Mgr.

Mrs. Oscar Penn returned from Santa Monica yesterday morning.

Mrs. Harry Thompson is home after a six-weeks' visit with relatives in California.

Superintendent Crook has a force of men at work on the Tempe dam which was slightly injured during the recent high water. It is expected that the work will be completed in a day or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Woolf have returned from California and also their wedding trip which embraced San Francisco and other northern points in the state.

Considerable interest was shown by the members of the band at the meeting Sunday morning and it now looks as if a reorganization will take place. The merry-go-round operated by Joe Granello has been taken to Phoenix to participate in the festivities there the rest of this week.

Harry R. Trusler left last evening for Ann Harbor, Mich., where he intends taking a three-years' course in law. Mr. Trusler graduated with the Normal class of 1902. He was president of his class and made a brilliant record as a scholar during his school days in Tempe. He carries with him the best wishes of a host of friends.

Miss O'Hara, dormitory preceptress, and Miss Finnie, instructor in English at the Normal, met with an accident Sunday which resulted quite seriously for the latter. While they were out driving the horse turned a corner rather unexpectedly, with the result that the buggy was overturned throwing both ladies out. The shafts were broken from the buggy but Miss O'Hara, at the risk of being kicked, hung to the horse till he was stopped. She escaped with only a few slight bruises. Miss Finnie, however, was not so fortunate. Her collar bone was fractured, and though not otherwise injured, will probably be confined to her room for some time.

As a result of party day on the railroad Tempe had a lively Sunday. Hence yesterday was also lively in Justice Nielson's court. There were nine cases all Mexicans and they were all fined in the neighborhood of \$5. Five of them were so fortunate as to possess the required cash. The rest went to jail.

Dr. Purcell took dinner here yesterday en route from Tucson to Phoenix in his automobile. He left there Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock so it may be seen he has made good time. The only trouble he experienced was in crossing the Gila river and that was nothing serious.

Charles Mullen was down yesterday from headquarters of the road building camp a few miles beyond Goldfield. He purchased a lot of supplies, etc., and also left orders for a water wagon to be used in the work which he states is progressing nicely.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDS.

The following transcripts of the records of the offices of the district clerk, the probate court and the county recorder is furnished by the Arizona Abstract and Title company.

The records for yesterday were:

PROBATE COURT.

Lena S. Hammer estate: Affidavit of publication of notice of settlement.

Thomas B. Shephard estate: Order appointing Addie Sims administratrix.

Sarah E. Barton estate: Affidavit of publication of return of sale of real estate.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Thomas Armstrong Jr., redemption of 1/4 of SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 of sec 13, T 1 N, R 3 E.

John F. James to B. K. Melick, deed to Copper Queen, Copper Bell and Copper Star mining claims, \$1.

Edwin E. Avery to H. N. Cox, deed to 1/4 of sec 15, T 1 S, R 5 E, \$10.

Charlotte Vawn to William J. Bendall, deed to lot 11, 1/4 of sec 18, T 1 N, R 3 E, Greenhawk addition, \$1.

Charles Le Mevel to Robert B. Stevens, deed to lot 1, block 1, Montgomery's addition, \$200.

Charles Le Mevel to Marius Casmal, power of attorney to same.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

An Eastern Man Who Thinks Well of Arizona Indians.

Mr. George W. Brokaw, of Lodi, N. Y., thus writes to Rev. Dr. Haisby:

"I thank you for the commencement number of the Native American. I had not realized that so much had been done for the Indians. When I was in Chicago in 1893 I took a great interest in the base ball games and band music of the Indians, and learned that they were equal to the white race in natural ability. I also noticed the same fact when I visited the Pan-American exhibition in Buffalo.

"I have always felt a great interest in the Indians since the time when as a little boy I read the piece entitled 'The Indian's Lament' in the old Cobb's juvenile third reader.

"I often pick up the native American and read a few pages just as I do the life of Lincoln which I loved the first reading."

A woman isn't real old fashioned unless she can swoon.—Atchison Globe.

A.B.C. BOHEMIAN

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FESTIVITIES BEGIN TODAY

All is in Readiness for the Three Days Celebration.

Today is the first day of the big three days' celebration of the independence of Mexico, under the auspices of the Junta Patriótica of this city. The vacant block or plaza at the corner of Washington and Fifth streets is now ready for the crowds that will assemble. The speakers' stand on which the literary and musical exercises will take place as well as the patriotic utterances of the orators of the week has been handsomely decorated, and the sidewalks are lined with refreshment booths all dressed in the national colors of the two republics. But that is not all. The merry-go-round arrived yesterday and there'll be something doing all the time.

It is expected that about 250 people will arrive this morning on the excursion from Tucson. Superintendent Bicknell had arranged for extra coaches to run clear through from Tucson, but for some reason they were not there in time for the excursionists last evening, so it will be necessary for them to change cars at Maricopa. As the regular M. & P. equipment will not accommodate so many, the train returned to Phoenix immediately after the arrival of the train from Tucson with as many as could be accommodated, and then went to Maricopa again to bring in the rest of the excursionists and those who arrive from the west this morning. Nobody will lose any time, as it is merely an inconvenience for them and extra expense and trouble for the railroad.

The programme for today as previously mentioned will be brief exercises at the consulate at 9 o'clock this morning, the cowboy tournament at Eastlake park this afternoon and the literary programme at the plaza this evening.

It is appropriate at this time to recount a few of the important events in the modern history of Mexico that those not familiar with the most interesting but bloody history of the republic may better understand just what the Mexicans are now celebrating.

In 1808 the abdication of Charles IV of Spain gave a fatal blow to royal authority in Mexico. An insurrection broke out in 1810, headed by two priests, Hidalgo and Morelos, the former, Miguel Hidalgo, being recognized today as the real savior of his country, the latter, Morelos, being recognized as the leader of the republic. Hidalgo soon had an army of 100,000 men, but after varying success he was betrayed to his enemies in 1811, and four months later executed. The rebellion was partially put down in 1815, but guerrilla warfare continued till 1821, when Hidalgo placed himself at the head of a constitutional monarchy. On his expulsion the Congress reassembled formed a provisional government modeled after that of this country, but the stability of which proved fallacious. After this period the history of Mexico is a record of political convulsions in constant succession, revolution following revolution and president following president. In 1828 Texas declared her independence, recognized by this government in 1835, immediately followed by war between this country and Mexico, then presided over by General Santa Anna. Peace was restored in 1848, the United States acquiring California and New Mexico.

Left to themselves the government was not well established when in 1861 England, France and Spain joined in demanding settlement of pecuniary claims. On the failure of an ultimatum sent to President Juarez, an allied force was dispatched, but settlement was made with England and Spain. France then occupied the country, proclaiming Archduke Maximilian of Austria emperor. The French were finally driven out and Maximilian shot, after which Juarez ruled with practically absolute power. He died in 1872, Tojeda, the chief justice, assuming the presidency. He was succeeded in 1876 after a revolution by Porfirio Diaz, the present president and the wisest and ablest ruler Mexico ever had. He is now serving his sixth successive term as chief executive of that republic.

But it was the bold move of Miguel Hidalgo at 11 o'clock on the night of September 15, 1810, that made the Mexico of today a possibility.

DAWSON CITY OF TODAY

Contrast Between Social Conditions of the Past and the Present.

D. H. Shultz whose return from Dawson City was chronicled a few days ago, and who was also there in the early days of the camp, in describing social conditions gives an idea of the city widely different from the conception most people have of it.

In the first year of its fame it was a muddy swampy sort of a place, gambling was for large stakes and widely carried on and it had many of the usual earmarks of the frontier town. He says though that it was never so rough as frontier towns of the same kind in this country, owing to the organization and vigilance of the mounted police and even in the wild days the saloons were closed on Sunday.

But the Dawson of today is an entirely different place from the Dawson of five or six years ago. Most of the streets are graded and well kept and since the fire that destroyed so many of the log houses, attractive and much better buildings of frame have been erected. There are five nice buildings in the city of a public nature. They are the postoffice which is as big as Phoenix's city hall, the administration building, the house of Governor Condon of Yukon territory, the headquarters of the mounted police and the barracks.

Though the population once numbered about 25,000 it is now estimated at 15,000 and it is a far more gaily citizenship than many might suppose. There are four good church buildings owned by the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Church of England denominations and all are well attended at Sunday services. The Salvation army also has a nice building and does a deal of good work for the poor miners who find themselves broke and hungry and often secure food and shelter there.

The people in the main, says Mr. Shultz, are about the best dressed of any town of the size he ever saw. They seem to take a pride in fine clothes.

The banking interest of the city are carried on by the British North American bank, which has one of the very few stone buildings in the city, and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Baseball seems to be the favorite sport notwithstanding it is an American game. Mr. Shultz says he has witnessed just as good games there as he ever saw in either Los Angeles or San Francisco. Last season competing teams came from Engle, Whitehorse and even Skagway.

Dawson has lost its frontier appearance in nearly everything except that prices are still unusually high and a twenty-five cent piece is the smallest money in circulation. The saloons are closed Sundays and gambling has been done away with entirely except the games carried on privately in the club rooms.

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA

How Predictions About It Have Been Fulfilled.

The United States in 1867 paid \$7,200,000 for Alaska. This was at the rate of 2 cents an acre, but congressmen quite generally agreed that the price was too high, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, proposed in congress on July 7, 1882, to pay Russia the \$7,200,000 for her friendship and ask her to keep Alaska. He declared that at any time within twenty years "she would have had Alaska for the asking, and added: "No man, except one insane enough to buy the earthquakes in St. Thomas and the ice fields of Greenland, could be found to agree to any other terms for the acquisition of Alaska."

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, insisted that Greenland was a better territory to purchase than Alaska, which, he said, was absolutely without value.

Hiram Price, congressman from Iowa said: "Alaska is a dead loss to us any way, and the more expense we incur the worse it is for the country and the people."

Orange Perrier, congressman from New York, declared: "Alaska with the Aleutian Islands, is an inhospitable, wretched, and God-forsaken region, worth nothing, but a positive injury and incumbrance as a colony in the United States."

Benjamin F. Loan, of Missouri, said: "The acquisition of this 'inhospitable waste' would never add one dollar to the wealth of our country."

The Alaskan salmon catch of 1902 alone was worth \$7,200,000, the price paid for the territory. In five years the Alaskan mines have sent to Seattle alone \$15,000,000 in gold dust and bullion, nearly twice the purchase price of the territory.

In 1902 the total output of gold in Alaska was \$18,570,675, and in 1901, it was \$14,675,675, or for two years \$33,246,350—more than four times the amount paid to Russia in 1867.

Previous to 1897 we had taken \$15,000,000 gold from Alaska—more than twice the purchase price. From 1898 to 1897 the Alaskan fishery products brought us \$28,000,000. The fur trade for twenty years after 1870 amounted to \$23,000,000. The fur companies paid into the United States treasury \$7,400,000. Thus one item of cash in the treasury was more than the price paid for the territory.

Meantime the gold mines are increasing their output annually at a rate of 40 per cent, the copper mines are being developed, railways are being built, and a naval station on the Aleutian Islands bids fair to become a great commercial center.

Alaska has paid for itself many times over. It is doing so now almost every year. It has more than justified the expectations of Mr. Howard. How sagacious today appears his policy in comparison with the puny wisdom of the anti-expansion congressmen!

THE CHICKEN MITE.

One of the most troublesome pests with which poultry growers have to deal is the chicken mite, or chicken tick, as it is more properly called. When a flock becomes infested with this parasite the egg production is reduced, and in many cases the profits seriously curtailed by the pest. Hatching hens and young chicks are especially liable to its attacks. A bulletin upon this subject by Dr. J. E. Repp, veterinarian of the Iowa experiment station, has just been issued. It contains information that is of actual money value to those who grow poultry either upon a large or a small scale. The bulletin is based upon recent experiments in combating the pest. Kerosene emulsion is recommended, and full directions given for its preparation and application. The emulsion may be prepared at home at a cost of about 45 cents per thirty gallons, this amount being sufficient to spray the ordinary farm household once.

SOMETIMES THE WAY.

When the office took for the men And seek them with such a dash, It happens nine times out of ten The men have run off with the cash! —Atlanta Constitution.

LESSON TO STAGE-STUCK GIRLS

The spectacle of the long-famous Linnaeus dyed almost penniless, the relief funds presented to her some time ago having become exhausted, is not one that the thousands of stage-stuck girls of this country will care to dwell upon.—Boston Journal.

Good advice can be put in such shape that it becomes an insult.—Atchison Globe.

FRENCH PRESIDENTS IN PERIL

For a number of years after the establishment of the third republic in France in 1870, the presidents resided at Versailles, being unwilling to expose themselves to the danger of popular disturbance. For a number of years after that at his police in the Rue St. Honoré the chief magistrate is at the secure from peril of this character. Nothing but the cowardice of Boulanger stood in the way of his adventuring upon the Elysee and establishing the "Brav General" there as dictator on the fatal night when he was elected member for Paris. King Alfonso, King Carlos, the sultan and King Edward are perhaps the most securely lodged in their respective capitals. The palace of the rulers of Portugal and the other on a rock while at Constantinople the Yildiz Kiosk is quite as much of a well defended stronghold as was Clutching when the late Alexander III. was accustomed to make his home there throughout the greater part of his reign.

A ROTAL QUICK CHANGE.

An English prince, the Duke of Connaught, was going to Germany on a visit to his imperial nephew on some rather special occasion. At a junction some hours distant from Berlin he was informed that the kaiser had come to meet him there. Alighting from the train he walked across the platform to where William II. was to be seen leaning anxiously from the window of his saloon. "I have made you an admiral of the Prussian navy," was the emperor's greeting; "come in here quickly." The English prince went in accordingly and appeared again a few minutes later in complete dress-out of a Prussian admiral, which the kaiser had seemingly bought with him from Berlin for his relative's use.

KNEW HE WAS "SMART"

Lord Brampton tells the following story of the days before he became Mr. Justice Hawkins. His first brief was to defend one of two men charged with robbing a bank. The two men were in the dock he overheard a brief colloquy between them. Older No. 1 told his comrade that he was to be defended by a very good man. Older No. 2 said he also was defended. He did not know the gentleman's name, "but"—indicating Mr. Hawkins—he added, admiringly, "he's a smart 'un. When I handed over the fee he put the thick 'un"—a sovereign—between his teeth and bit it. He's the chap for my money!"

"IF I WAS PRESIDENT."

"If I was only President," said Little Billie Searies, "I wouldn't 'low no schools to start. Exceptin' for the girls. They ain't no use to educate. A kid with any sense. He'll learn himself; they's somethin' wrong With all our Presidents."

"Now what's the use of breakin' in On all a feller's fun. On 'pen 'im up in school jes' when The nuttin' time's begun?" And what's the use to load 'im down With things like 'ritimost'?" He'd great deal rather be outdoors. A-fishin' in the cricks.

"Now what's the use of grammar? Pshaw! They ain't none. I kin see. An as for spellin'—why, it comes best natural for me. I wish that I was runnin' things. You bet yer bottom end. They wouldn't be no schools for boys If I was President."

—Kansas City Star.

Notice to young men contemplating marriage: You can't get a peach out of a blackberry patch.—Atchison Globe.

AMUSEMENTS

The carlin company at Eastlake park last night presented a very pleasing and varied bill consisting of two musical plays and several interesting specialties. Owing to a slight accident to some of the necessary stage properties, which had to be replaced from town, the good natured audience was obliged to wait for fifteen minutes for the opening of the performance. However things went merrily along when once started. The play, "A Happy Fair" is one of the gems of short dramatic composition, and gave Miss Perkins an opportunity to demonstrate anew her charming command of comedy and pathos admirably blended. Her performance of the role of Constance was highly artistic throughout and her dancing and singing later in the evening was also much enjoyed. Harry Wolff appeared in a Dutch monologue which created much laughter and the performance ended with an extremely funny farce entitled "Chiseling." Jas. Thompson as the living statue was laughably funny. Miss Cummings as Mrs. Ripper and Arthur Hill as Larkspur, the sculptor, furnished a great deal of fun for the audience.

The bill has been especially prepared in a short form to give plenty of time for the Tuesday and Wednesday night dances, which this week promise to be record breakers on account of the large influx of visitors for the carnival.

A CHRISTENING.

There was a christening at one of the city churches on a recent Sunday morning, says a woman writer in the Washington Post, and I think more than one person went to see it because people were saying that husband and wife and child would appear for the last time together in public before the font that morning. Things haven't gone smoothly with the man and the woman. I don't know whose fault it has been, and perhaps it hasn't been the fault of either, but they have been drifting farther and farther apart ever since the baby came nearly two years ago. Grandmother insisted on the christening, and grandmother sat with a heart broken face while the young father and mother went up the aisle together, the little white-robed child staring wonderingly from the man's shoulder. It was very still in the church while the clergyman read the solemn words of grandmothers knew it.

CANCEROUS ULCERS

ROOTED IN THE BLOOD.

After the age of 45 or 50, when the vital powers are naturally weaker, it is noticed that a hurt of any kind heals slowly and often a very insignificant scratch or bruise becomes a bad ulcer or sore. At this time of life warty growths, moles and pimples that began to appear when a child, and it is remarkable what a huge ulcer can be almost from birth begin to inflame and fester, and before very long still no signs of the cancer, and my general health continues good. —Mrs. R. SHIBER, Wyconda, Mo.

Whenever a sore or ulcer is slow in healing then you may be sure something is radically wrong with your blood. Some old taint or poison that has been slumbering there for years, is beginning to assert itself, and breaks out and becomes a bad ulcer and perhaps the beginning of cancer. These old sores are rooted in the blood, and while washes, soaps, salves, etc., keep the surface clean, they are not healing. A blood medicine to purify and strengthen the polluted blood and a tonic to build up the general system is what is needed, and S. S. S. is just such a remedy. No poison is so powerful and no germ so deadly that this great vegetable blood remedy cannot reach it, and ulcers of every kind quickly yield to its wonderful curative properties. If you have an old sore or ulcer, write us all about it, and medical advice or any information you may desire will be given by our physicians without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SSS

GOING TO BUSINESS COLLEGE?

This is the time of year when many young people are thinking about going to the city to attend a business college. We wish to remind all Phoenix citizens that the

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GOOD POSITIONS

and for success in life. The business community recognizes this to such an extent that there is greater demand for WOODBURY graduates than can be supplied. In fact, the WOODBURY has at all times a number of positions seeking its graduates, instead of a large number of graduates seeking positions. Therefore we say to young men and young women: if you desire immediate employment at a good salary, take the matchless WOODBURY courses in

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FOR SALE—Good four-room house, porch on two sides, lot 50x200 feet, nice shade and lawn, convenient to school house, two blocks from street car. Price \$800.00.